COL. M'COOK'S ARGUMENT. HE TAKES UP THE SEVERAL CHARGES AGAINST DR. BRIGGS.

Men Who Promise to Support Presbyterian Standards and Who Afterward Oppose Them, He Says, Do Not Properly Belong in the Pulpit of That Church—Dr. Briggs Will Begin His Defense Next Tuesday. When the Presbytery of New York reconwaned yesterday to continue the trial of Prof. Briggs for heresy, one of the first of the members to ask to be excused for his absence of the 1...st two days was Dr. Parkhurst. On

on account of the "peculiar circumstances" which had kept him away.

Col. Ketchum, the elder from Calvary
Church, gave notice of a protest against the Moderator's ruling of the day before that a motion to cut out of the stenographer's minutes the extracts and documents offered by Prof. Driggs was out of order. Col. Ketchum called upon all who sided with him to sign the

motion of Dr. Henry M. Field he was excused

Col. J. J. McCook resumed his argument for the prosecution after these preliminaries had been disposed of, and talked steadily to Prof. Briggs's jurors until the session closed. It was the lawyer's argument throughout, clear and logical, and every member of the Presbytery listened to it with attention. It was the most forceful presentation of the conservatires' views that has yet been heard. Taking up the charges against the accused Col. Mo-

"Charges I. and II. refer to the doctrine of Prof. Briggs, that there are three great fountains of Divine authority-the Bible, the Church, and the Reason. This is in opposition to the teaching of our Standards, which declare the Holy Scriptures to be the only rule of faith and life, of faith and obedience, or, as it is expressed in the ordination vow the only infalliate rule of faith and practice. The Confession of Faith teaches, and the ordination vow taken by every minister of our Church assumes, the infallibel rule of the Scriptures. It is impossible to schurate a Divine authority from the infalliber rule.

"Prof. Briggs's position places him ipso facte has near Presbyterian position, for unless the liftie is the only fountain of Divine authority, one may set up doctrines on a rational tion to the teaching of our Standards, which

and practice, the only fountain of Divine authority, one may set up doctrines on a rational or exclessatical foundation and call them Presbyterian. The mere fact that the doctrine of a threefold source of authority is held by Prof. Briggs, the mere fact that an apology for the doctrine of the Presbyterian Church is called for at this point, establishes the truth of the first two charges. Whatever the Reason may accomplish, whatever the Church may teach, if we are Presbyterians we have no right to claim that the Heason and the Church are sources of Divine authority. That is a matter which is settled by all men when they become Presbyters of our Church."

Of Prof. Briggs's assertion that Martineau

with Newman and Spurgeon as representative Christians.

In what sense," said Col. McCook, "can Martineau be said to have found God through the leason so as to be called a representative Christian? He, like other beings of which the Heir Scriptures speak, believes that there is one God, and he does well. But he does not believe, or he states that he does not believe, or he states that he does not believe, in the incarnation or in the divinity of Jesus Christ. The Divine authority of the Keason has led him to reject the doctrine of the atonement of almost all the most authoritative uterances of our holy religion. The Divine withority of his reason has contradicted, and contradicted flatly, the infallibility of the Word of God, and yet we are told, in the inaugural address, that the average opinion of the Christian world would not assign him (Spurgeon a higher place in the kingdom of God than Martineau or Newman."

Col. McCook took up the argument of Prof.

geonia higher place in the kingdom of God than Marlineau or Newman."

Col Melcok took up the argument of Prof. Parags that the heathen who knew nothing of Bille or Church must be saved, if at all, by reason. The Confession and the Holy Stripures, argued the Colonei, "on which the Confession is founded, repeatedly teach pladen, chasize the fact that Christ is the only Stripures, and that faith is the means by which "Polyation is secured. There are, doubtless, many arguments in the works of anti-Christen thinkers to prove that a man does not have to believe in Christ to be saved. It is no congern of the Presbytery to call such mean to account before the caurts of the Church. But we do say that when one of our clergy contradicts in this plain manner the very doctrine which is of the essence of Presbyterianism—or, rather, which is of the essence of Christianity—then we have to choose between our dectrines and those of the man who flatly contradicts them.

Speaking of Prof. Briggs's teaching, that the

ament we admit that the Church can The moment we admit that the Church can teach what it has not learned from the Word of teach which is the only infallible rule of faith and practice, we abandon the doctrine of the rule of thith and practice, we abandon the doctrine of the rule of thith and practice contained in the Confession. There are not three sources of Divine authority. There is only one. It is not the doctrine of the Presbyterian Church; it is a contradiction of Presbyterian doctrine, not to say of Christian doctrine, to assert, as Prof. Briggs asserts, that it is a matter of remperament or environment which way of access to God men may pursue. It is the doctrine of the floly Serintures, as well as the doctrine of the floly Serintures, as well as the doctrine of the Confession, that there is but one way of access to God; that the way to God is not dependent on the subjective conditions of the seliever, but on an objective conditions of the seliever, but on an objective obligatory, exclusive authority, and that this authority is not therefold, but one."

Charge III, in the indictment arraigns Prof.

one way of access to God; that the way to God is not dependent on the subjective conditions of the heliever, but on an objective, obligatory, erclusive authority, and that this authority is not threecold, but one."

Charges HII in the indictment arraigns Prof. Riggs for teaching that errors exist in the critimal text of the Scriptures. Of Prof. Briggs's declaration that the Scriptures are errorless as to essentials, and that the concepts if not the swords of Scripture are inspired. Col. McCook said: "What is the natural inference from the proposition that the inspiration of the Bible is the inspiration of the concept, not of the words: that there is nother one of the modern of the subject of the concept, not of the words: that there is nother swhich a truth can be stated is in a proposition expressed or implied. And all propositions are sentences. A concept may suggest a truth, but it cannot express it. The consequence is that if it is only the concept which is inspired, the truth is not inspired.

"Can'the Bible be a rule of faith and practice if its infailibility does not extend to its statements of fact as well as to its presentation of doctrine? Can the narrative be divorced from the doctrine so that we may say of the one that it is fallible and of the other that it is infailible, that it is interrant? I submit that the separation is impossible. Both marrative and faith are knit together.

But it is this barrier of increancy, we are told, that keeps an may away from the Bible. That is to say, an internancy, and expectally the what keeps so many men away from the Bible. That is a restless in mind amental article of the what keeps so many men away from the Bible. This is a restless, an age when men are demanding an amounty men away from the Bible. This is a restless in only in a proposition of the Presbyterian church, that it has bood in the midst of conflicting systems, and has held out this steady lamp, this certain in the boost of the Presbyterian church, choose from among the sayings of our Lord what you

In concluding his argument Col. McCook said. The question to be dacided by this court is a very simple one. Prof. Briggs's doctrines have been presented in evidence, they have been judged by comparing them with the Holy Scriptures and with the Stardards of Presbyterian doctrine. Inowing what the Presbyterian doctrine. Inowing what Prof. Briggs teaches, you have simply to decide whether the doctrine of the professor agrees with that of the church, or whether it does not. His leaves is vital not merely because it sets up the licason as a Divine authority, which may dispute the claims of the Holy Scripture, but it is vital also because it weakens the authority of the Scriptures in matters of faith by affirming their erraney, by denying their authenticity, and by reducing the doctrine of inspiration to such a minimum that it is of no real value to us in matters of faith and practice. In like manner I think that you will agree with me that Prof. Briggs's theory of fademation is vital to the whole scheme of Presbyterian belief."

On the subject of liberty in the Church Col. McCook said: "A heresy trial is not persecution, for when the churges are proved it is simply proved that the accused has been converted to auchter form of religion. We are sorry that he is so mistaken, we wish that he had not have to choose between our cwn doc-

trines and his. We do not ask that men should be restricted as to their methods of research, and we are ready to deal with any new hypothesis. But what we do demand is, that when men ladvance conclusions which contradict the doctrines which they have solemnly promised to support, they should be challenged and required either to abide by our doctrines or else submit to the decisions of our courts."

Col. McCook was interrupted once in his argument by Prof. Briggs, who called attention to the fact that Col. McCook had gone into two of the charges which had been ordered out by the Presbytory, those concerning Messianic prophecy and redemption. Col. McCook said it was necessary to touch on them in his argument.

Some one proposed to sing a hymn when

it was necessary to touch on them in his argument.
Some one proposed to sing a hymn when Col. McCook had closed, but the idea did not meet with favor.

"I understand," said Prof. Briggs, "that Dr. Lampe has prepared a paper which he proposes to read. If he has anything prepared it is his duty to present it now. I am atraid that the policy of the committee will be the same as at the General Assembly. They had very little to say at first, but after I had made my argument they brought in a mass of material. I call upon the committee to speak now, or forever after hold its peace."

This brought applause from the galleries, and Dr. Edward Payson got up to move that the galleries be cleared. His motion was dropped on the suggestion from Elder Ketchum that some of the applause had come from the floor.

The Prosecuting Committee promised to

Astehum that some of the applianse had come from the Brosecuting Committee promised to conline itself to answering the arguments of Prof. Briggs when its members close the casa. The trial was adjourned until Tuesday afternoon, when Prof. Briggs will begin his argument. The Presbytery meets on Monday atternoon in its ordinary capacity to take up the subject of revision.

THE SMITH HERESY TRIAL.

Close of the Arguments in the Case-Walting Now for the Verdict,

CINCINNATI, Dec. 8 .- In his speech at the norning session of the Presbytery in the Smith heresy trial to-day, Dr. McKibben considered the testimony of the Chroniclers as to its historical reliability. He took up the two accounts of the crowning of Johoachim, as recorded in Kings and Chronicles, and showed that the apparent discrepancy is caused by the fact that the former book records the part of the secular power only, and the latter that of the priesthood. The two books of Kings say that Solomon gave thirty cities to Hiram; Chronicles says Hiram gave Solomon thirty cities. He explained this by saying that it was merely in accordance with the ancient customs of exchanging royal gifts. Dr. McKibben did not place much importance words are easily corrupted.

While the Doctor was speaking the ladies of Mount Auburn Church sent in a basket of flowers. It consisted of white and pink roses nowers. It consisted of white and pink roses in a bed of fern leaves and smilax. Not a word was said by the attendant who brought it in and handed it to Prof. Smith. The latter received it graciously, but made no response. While it was being placed on the platferm under the direction of Prof. Smith. Dr. McKibben stopped speaking and remarked:

"I wish you'd let me know when you get through with that. You are disturbing the Court."

"I wish you'd let me know when you get through with that. You are disturbing the Court."

Stillness followed, and Prof. Smith dropped into his chair. In concluding, Dr. Mckibben said he believed Prof. Smith had done the things of which he is accused "ignorantly," whereupon Prof. Smith smilled. The least the Presbytery could do, he said, would be to suspend Prof. Smith from the ministry.

In replying Prof. Smith said the RomanCatholies had great faith in Invincible ignorance as a means of saving souls, and the prosecuting committee seemed to have that hope for him. He contended that a thing to be helteretical must contravene a fundamental doctrine of the Coniession of Faith. He then discussed some of the statements made by Dr. Mckibben. Speaking of the fact that Huxley had been quoted, he said he remembered that Huxley wanted to drive his Christian hearers into a position where he could more easily defeat them. Therefore care should be exercised how such an ally was admitted.

No one, said Prof. Smith, would rejoice more than he would if absurdities could be laughed out of existence. But care should be laughed out of existence. But care should be used in reference to "higher criticism." which is a method known to all scholars. He reminded the prosecuting committee that they themselves had become "higher criticis."

Dr. McKibben replied to Prof. Smith, closing the arguments. The roll was then called to determine the organization of the court. Presbytery will discuss and yote upon the charges in private session. The accused, the prosecuting committee, and all persons not members will be excluded.

RESIGNATION ENOUGH FOR TWO.

and Gen, O'Belrne's as Well. The falling off in immigration due to Federal quarantine restrictions has decreased the fund out of which the immigration officials and employees are paid, and Col. Weber. Commissioner of Immigration, has decided to re-sign to reduce expenses. He has also recommended to the Treasury Department that Gen. O'Beirne, Assistant Commissioner of Immigration, be permitted to resign with him. The General was not consulted in the matter.

and then made the proposition to the Treasury Department. He said a large saving could be effected by lopping off the Commissionerbe effected by lopping off the Commissionership and the Assistant Commissionership. The Colonel's salary is \$6,000, and the General's \$4,500. The Colonel salat that under the present regulations he and the General were unnecessary, and their offices might as well be abolished. Their work could be performed by George K. Gilluly, chief of the Contract Labor Bureau, for \$8 a day. Mr. Gilluly now gets \$0 a day. The resignations of the General and the Colonel, if they are accepted, are to take effect on Jan. 1.

gets \$0 a day. The resignations of the General and the Colonel, if they are accepted, are to take effect on Jan. 1.

The receipts of the Immigration Department might be increased by an increase of the head tax of fifty cents, which is the sole source of revenue out of which the officials and employees of Edits Island are paid. Gen. O'Beirne was not at the island yesterday. It is thought that he will not be pleased at the Colonel's self-sacrifice on his behalf.

Some local Democrats suspect that the Colonel's recommendation is made partly to decrease the patronage of the new national Administration. The offices of Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner of Immigration have been looked upon with some degree of longing by several Democrats hereabouts. A few Democratic members of the old State Board of Emigration have been spoken of as possible successors of Col. Wober and Gen.

A Respected Music Teacher, Whom He Had

SEATTLE, Wash., Dec. 8 .- Startling developments in regard to the murder of Mrs. M. S. Storey and the suicide of Charles R. Moulton show that he had persecuted her for years. She endeavored to avoid him, and on the afternoon of the tragedy her little son heard her say to Moulton:

"I will not listen to such language from you. sir." Mr. Moulton's family are wealthy residents of Portland. Me., his father having been known as the Duke of Portland. Young Moul-ton came to California three years ago with \$150,000, and, after staying there a couple of years, came to luget Sound, and, it is thought, short nost of his money. spent most of higher sound, and, it is thought, spent most of his money.

Mrs. Storey was the daughter of the Rev. C. G. Johnson, an Episcopal minister of Windsor, Ont. She was married to George J. N. Storey in 1878. She left her husband and went to Vancouver three years ago, and from there to Scattle, where she obtained a diverce. She has since lived here teaching music, Her henuty and accomplishments won her many friends.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.-A decree was entered by Judge Tuley to-day by which Mrs. Hetty Green recovers the old Gage farm, comprising 320 acres and valued at \$1,000,000. The estate is acres and valued at \$1,000,000. The estate is between Fifty-minth and Sixty-third streets and west of Western avenue. A bill was fliad by Mrs. Green alleging that a forged deed, in the name of Joseph R. Anderson, had been recorded. It is believed that Anderson was a man of straw, and that there were a number of conspirators who had committed a series of forgeries to swindie the wealthy woman.

Washington, Dec. 8 .- Treasurer Cornelius N. Bliss of the Republican National Committee arrived in Washington this evening. He dressed and went out soon after reaching his dressed and went out soon after reaching his hotel, and had not returned at a late hour. It is thought that he spent the entire evening at the White Bouss In consultation with the President. Oliver H. Payne also came over on the same train with Mr. Difas.

Killed His Son,

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—While supposedly insane, Frank Egger shot and killed his thirteen-yearold son Charles and attempted to shoot his wife at their home, at 1 o'clock this morning.
Egger, who is a German, 39 years old, had
been sick for some time. When asked why he
had shot his son, figger said he told him not
to let his mother out of the house, and when
he disobered he shot him. HIS ANSWER TO ATTACKS. WHAT FATHER CORRIGAN HAS TO SAY

TO A CATHOLIC NEWSPAPER.

He Calls Its Editor an Irish Greenhorn, and Remarks that Cahenslylsm May Hall from Ireland-The Charges Against Him. The Sunday Democrat, a Catholic newspaper of this city, whose editor is Mr. Michael Waish, has made several attacks on the Rev. Patrick Corrigan of Hobokon, who is to be tried on Monday before the ecclesiastical court of the Newark diocese. Father Corrigan issued last

night this letter in reply to the attacks: "The correspondence occasioned by my letters on Cahenslyism has become so great that I find myself unable to answer in a fitting manner the countiess offers of sympathy, congratulation, and even pecuniary aid; and I take this means of expressing my heartfelt thanks to all Catholies and non-Catholies, and most especially to those to whom I am personally unknown. Their letters are but the echo of the voice of America, as expressed in the public press; and it shall be one of the chief consolations of my life that my honest efforts for the country and mother Church have deserved and obtained the approbation of both.

contention was against foreign politico-religious interference in the affairs of this country, or, as it is called, Cahenslyism. It was not against Herr Cahensly personally or on national grounds, for I admire his philanthropy, and I have always had the highest admiration for the German character and the great German nation. presided in the past thirty years: I have always gained the confidence and esteem of the German families, and so much so that even in

Hoboken, when the Germans were commanded to form a purely German-speaking church within the very limits of my parish, most of them still adhered to my church. In 1803, when I succeeded as pastor of Fort Lee a German erally driven from the place. I was always on most friendly terms with the German families. and I found them to be most excellent Catholics. My mission in those days extended over nearly all of Bergen county, and when I found scattered families that understood little English I brushed up what knowledge I had ac-

scattered families that understood little English I brushed up what knowledge I had acquired from four years of German at college, and preached to them in their mother tongue. "Since my ordination in 1830 I have come in contact with many thousands of German Catholics, and I have never had the slightest difficulty or misunderstanding with them. In the city of Hoboken, which is the most German city, for its size, in all the United States, I may say and challenge contradiction that there is not one unfriendly voice among the German Catholic or non-Catholic population; and this, too, after a residence among them since 1870.

"This speaks volumes, and gives the lie to an obscure so-called Catholic newspaper of New York, whose greenhorn Irish editor and proprietor claims to be the organ of Archishop Corrigan and the great defender of the faith against Protestants, whom he professedly antagonizes. By thus catering to low higotry and attempting to revive that evil spirit of religious hatred which the tolerant spirit of this country has forever put to rest, the man shows that he is a demagogue and devoid of American instincts. He is a fair type of the foreign intermedidlers against whom my letters were directed, and a proof that Cahenslyism may hail from Ireland as well as from continental Europe. No matter whence that spirit comes, it is hostile to the genius of this country and hostile to God's Church, which breathes love for all mankind.

"This man is an ex-seminarist, and perhaps his reason for having left Maynooth was somewhat the same as that which has made many an ex-monk. The true inwardness of this man's false charges, and this is my only reason for referring to him, is the fact that he is a bosom friend of one of the professors of Seton that college the title of LL. D., and that this members of the court before which I am to stand trial next Monday. It is somewhat remarkable, too, that this man gives the very gist of Bishop Wigger's charges in the letter of citation to members of the late German. American Cong

here from my childhood. But while I regard every human being as a brother, no matter what may be his race or nationality. I advocate the American idea of merging all races and nationalities that come to our shores into one great whole, that shall serve as the great American race and the great American nation, and that is destined. I trust, to make America a new paradise for the human race and to develop the grandest specimens of manhood that God has ever placed upon the earth.

"Hoborken, N. J. D'Connor, Bishop Wigger's Vicar-General and professor of dogmatic theology in the diocessan seminary at South Orange, is to be the judge at the trial. The Rev. J. Burtsell of Rondout, who defonded Dr. McGlynn, will represent Father Corrigan, and the Rev. Dr. A. S. Smith of Paterson will appear for Bishop Wigger. Father Corrigan protested against the appointment of Father O'Connor as judge on the ground that he was practically a member of Bishop Wigger's household, and asked the Bishop to transfer the case to Archbishop satolit. Bishop Wigger refused to transfer the case.

SATOLLI ON THE SCHOOLS.

St. Louis Catholies Think He Does Not Speak With Authority.

St. Louis, Dec. 8.-The publication in today's newspapers of Archbishop Satolli's address regarding the education of Catholic children in the public schools has created the keenest interest. The sentiments expressed seem to have taken Catholics here entirely by surprise, and the more prominent men stand aghast at what they term the extreme radicalism of the address. It is evident that the publication was premature. It is openly declared that some one has violated faith, and efforts to locate the betrayal were begun before noon by an energetic use of the telegraph. The address purports to be the secret edict put forth by Archbishop Satolli before the recent archiepiscopal conclave in New York city. It is declared that the person most interest ed in the publication of the address was Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul. The text of the address is an undisguised approval of Archbishop Ireland's famous religio-public school system of education for the Catholic young. Father Fallen voiced the sentiment of every Catholic approached in St. Louis to-day. He

Cathonic approached in St. Louis to-day. He said:

"I have no reason to doubt its authenticity. I do, however, dispute its authority. Archbishop Satolil has no mission in this country to settle the school controversy. He has come to America simply, as he himself has annewed, to represent the Holy Father at the World's Fair. This is the sum and substance of his mission. He is armed with no extraordinary nowers whatever to settle controversies of any kind. Mgr. Satolil is utterances on the school question has, therefore, no more weight than that of a private opinion.

"The reason of this opinion is not so far to seek. Archbishop Satolil is a bosom friend of Archbishop Ireland, whose liberal policy in school matters has been a prolific source of public agitation for the past year. Indeed, it may be called Archbishop Ireland is view in the mouth of Mgr. Satolil; for there is little doubt that it was simply in behalf of his Grace of St. I and thas Archbishop Satolil addressed the recent conference on the school question. "Archbishop Ireland has sought to thrust his view upon the hierachy for some time, but without success. Archbishop Satolil's presence in this country as the Pope's representative at the World's Fair does not advance his cause one jot or tittle, and the public impression, created by a diligent use of the Public press, that Satolil has power or authority to settle the school controversy, does not in the least affect the merits of the case. The Catholic letening stands where it has always stood, and satolil's opinion in behalf of Archbishop ireland need not cause the slightest confusion in the minds of the Catholics." said: "I have no reason to doubt its authenticity.

Twelve inspectors of the Bureau of Contagious Diseases started out last night and visited the various police stations were lodgers are kept. They vaccinated all the lodgers, male and female. This was done as a safe-guard against small-pox and contagious dis-cases. JAYNE FALLEN INTO POVERTY.

Charge of Abandonment by the Ex-Treas-ury Detective's Wife Dismissed. Benaiah G. Jayne made himself famous as Chief of the Secret Service Bureau in the New York Custom House under Grant's second ad-ministration. Under the Molety law he was a terror to New York Importers, including the late William E. Dodge, and at a mass meeting in Cooper Union, held to protest against secret service methods and the Moiety law, the late Jackson S. Schultz, who was a flery orator. went so far as to talk about "taking that cripple's crutch away from him and breaking his other leg." or words to that effect. He did not name "that cripple." Mr. Jayne has been a cripple in one leg all his life. He limped into the Yorkville Police Court yesterday with a heavy cane, to answer a charge of abandon-ment brought by his wife, Florence E. M. Jayne. Justice Taintor heard the case in his

Mrs. Jayne says that for some time previous to April last her husband had contributed very little to her support, and in April left her destitute and went to live at the Grand Union Hotel. After her husband had left her Mrs. Hotel. After her husband had left her Mrs. Jayne lived for a time with a married son 24 years of age. When the son broke up house-keeping Mrs. Jayne lived with friends in the city, being dependent upon their charity. She says that she went to the Grand Union and appenied to her husband for support, and that he caused her ejection from the hotel, telling the clerk that he would not be responsible for any bills against her.

On Sept. 28 she charged him with non-support and abandonment before Justice Dury. In answer to the charge Jayne said he was penniless, and was dependent upon the charity of friends for support. The case was dismissed.

Nov. 23 Jayne brought suit for an abso-Yesterday Mrs. Jayne told the Justice that Yesterday Mrs. Jayne told the Justice that or some weeks she has been living in a cheap oom at 802 Sixth avenue, and that friends ving at 53 West Forty-seventh street had iven her her meals. Jayne told the Justice that he had left his

Jayne told the Justice that he had left his wife because her extravagance had runed him and, with business misfortunes, had reduced him to abject poverty. At one time he was President of the Ithaca Calander Clock Company. Through the burning of the factory he had suffered a loss of over \$100,000. Even after his busines reverses he gave Mrs. Jayne all the money he had. She continued her expensive habits until he was obliged to leave her. Recently he had engaged in real estate and mining business, but for eight months he had had nothing to do and had lived mostly on borrowed money.

had had nothing to do and had lived mostly on borrowed money.

Justice Taintor dismissed the case.

Mrs. Jayne said that she was formerly Miss E. M. Paimer, and was a native of Maryland. In 1856, while Jayne was employed in the War Departmentat Washington, she married him, at a small town named Shadow of Death, in Maryland. As to the charges in his divorce suit, she says that the co-respondent named is a man young enough to be her son, and that the charges are utterly false. She is 46 years old and Jayne is 52. They have two married children.

A WOMAN ACCUSED OF BIGAMY

Escapes Conviction by Proving a Previous Bigamous Marriage, which is Outlawed.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 8.-The unusual spectacle of an accused person escaping conviction by proving the commission of a previous crime. itations, was witnessed in the Court of Sessions here to-day. Mrs. Annie Watkins, an nitractive looking woman, was placed on trial for bigamy this morning. The story of her marital experiences, as told on the witness stand, furnished the regular court room audience with more real entertainment than it has enjoyed in many a day.

Mrs. Watkins married Frank E. Croley in this city in 1881, when she was 10 years of age. Croley was of a jealous disposition, and when matters did not run smoothly at home he ran away and left his young wife to care for but in the mean time Mrs. Croley had begun divorce proceedings. They made up, however, and, to avoid any legal question which might arise, they were married again by the Rev. L. T. Foote of this city. The young couple lived happily together for a short time, but quarrels followed, and Croley again deserted his family, which had been increased

Bishop Wigger as Hishop of Newark, under the guise of a certain amount of inspiration from some sources, and to foreshadow coming events.

"There was no malice, but true patriotism and love of God's Church in what I wrote regarding the spirit and consequences of the foreign organization that assembled, as a professedly foreign organization in this English speaking diocese, and that denounced even the largist anguage. There such that denounced even the largist anguage, and that denounced even the largist anguage, and that denounced even the largist anguage. There such that denounced even the largist anguage, and that denounced even the largist anguage. The such was most great who leads to Newark there was us spirit of race as far as I am aware, and the facts to which I have already publicly referred; show that no such thought had entered my own mind and that I was most friendly to the new Bishop.

"I am totally free from prejudice of race and nationality, for, though born in Ireland, I am here from my childhood. But while I regard every human being as a brother, no matter what may be his race or nationality, I advocate the American idea of merging all races and nationalities that come to our shores into one great whole, that shall serve as the great American race and the great American nation, and that is destined, I trust, to make America and was appeared by the grandest specimens of manhood that God has ever placed upon the earth.

"Hoborken, N. J. O'Connor. Bishop Wigger's Vicar-General and professor of degmatic theology in the diocesan seminary at South Orange, is to be the judge at the trial. The Rev. J. J. O'Connor. Bishop Wigger's household, and usked the Bishop to transfer the case to Arrebilshop Satolik Bishop to the proper of the professor of the profe

Will Take the Water, but Not the Bread. COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 8.-"Big Liz" Carter, the colored murderess from Cincinnati, to-day at noon completed the tenth day of her selfimposed fast at the penitentiary. Ten days imposed fast at the penitentiary. Ten days ago "Big Liz" became unruly, and Warden James sentenced her to solitary confinement and bread and water for nine days. Subsequently this sentence was changed to twelve days on bread and water. "Big Liz" takes the water, but refuses to touch the bread. She is serving a life sentence for the murder of Bill Taylor, her paramour, with whom she had lived oighteen years.

The Gettysburg Hancock Statue. HARRISBURG, Dec. 8.-A meeting of the Gettraburg Battlefield Memorial Association was held here to-day, and Frank E. Eiwell, the New York sculptor, secured the contract for the equestrian statue of Gen. Hancock. He will get \$22,000, not including the cost of the pedestal. The statue will be of bronze and of colossal size. Mrs. Hancock will furnish the uniform, so that if may be historically correct, she will also approve the face and head, it being understood that she will inspect the work from time to time. New York sculptor, secured the contract for

A Miniature Gold Mine.

DENVEE, Col., Dec. 8.-A miniature gold mine is on exhibition here. William Keast, a practical miner of Central City, Col., devoted three and one-half years steady work to its construction. It represents a mine 500 fast deep. perfect in every detail from shaft house to dump, with sixty miners at work cross-cut-ting and performing the work of a practical gold mine, all moving automatically. This piece of work will be on exhibition at Denver for a few days mere, and will then be taken to Chicago, where it will be put in the World's Fair grounds.

Bon't Ask a Policewan, Consuit The Sun's Where to hear good church music? See THE

Bun's Guide. Are you partial to any variety of dramatic performance? THE SUN'S Guide will tell you where to find it. When going away THE SUN'S Guide will tell you what your route should be. Do you know which hotel you will slop at? The Sun's Guide gives the rates of each. Visitors, don't bore people with questions. THE Sun's Guide answers all you are likely to ask. Are you interested in art? New York has a wealth of masterpieces to show, THE SUN'S sporting men are all interested in The Sun's Guide. Club men should read The Sun's Guide. It tells about New York's clubs. Do you contemn New York's architecture? You will never do it again after reading THE SUN'S Guide. The machinery of finance is described in THE BUN'S Guide. Philanthropists will find much of suggestion in THE BUN'S Guide's chapter on benev olent organizations. Do your friends live in the suburbs? THE BUN'S Guide will tell you how to reach them. Of course you will do some shopping here. THE BUN'S Suide tells where the shopp districts are and how some of the big stores are

CHARMED BY A RATTLESNAKE. In Able-bodied Man Made Melpless by the Serpent's Spell.

Serpent's Spell.

From the St. Lesis filoto Demortal.

CLARESTILLE. Tenn. Nov. 25.—J. W. Felts, a prominent and reliable citizen of the adjoining county of Cheatham, relistes the following attraordinary story of the influence exerted upon him by a rattleanake a short time ago:

I started out one day, in company with a colored man, to cut some timber, having a measuring pole in hand, the negro carrying an axe. After a time we separated, and I had not gone far before I noticed a large rattlesnake in the path ahead of me. Apparently we discovered each other about the same time, and both stopped. My first thought was to kill the reptile, but he at once threw himself into a coll and I concluded, as the space around was open and not learing his escape, to wait and see what the snake would do. I was soon intentity watching his movements. He cut up more anties than I had ever seen performed by a snake. To me it was a picture calculated to attract and rivet attention, and my purpose of destruction was soon forgotten.

Fre I was aware of it I stood, or rather stooped, scellbound as if transfixed to the spot, without the power of speaking or moving, save in obedience to the will of my captor. I felt the distance between us continually lessening, and, although I was conscious of my perilous position, i seemed powerless to change it, and what may seem to be more strange, had no desirot od soo, only to approach nearer the object that under different circumstances would have been one of terror rather than attraction. I knew were gradually nearing each other, but how I could not tell, not being each other, but how I could not tell, not being each other, but how I could not tell, not being each other, but how I could not tell, not being each other, but how I could not tell, not being each other, but how I could not tell, not being each other, but how I could not tell not being each other, but how I could not tell not being each other, but how I could not the same and movement lessening the distance. From the first moment that I

UNEXPECTED AID.

Beauty in Distress Helped Out of a Latin Slough by a Rough-looking Youth, From the Boston Herald.

Slough by a Rough-looking Youth.

From the Boston Herald.

A girl with soft brown hair and earnest eyes satin an electric car bound from Cambridge to Boston the other morning. In her lap lay several books, and in her hands she held a Latin copy of Horace's Satires, which she was studying diligently.

At her side sat a young man who looked steadily over her shoulder at her open book. The young man did not look like one who might understand Latin. He wore an immense pair of rubber boots, a rough overcoat much the worse for wear, and a dingy hat that was pulled far down over his eyes.

Finally the girl came to a line that seemed to give her trouble. It was not difficult Latin. The construction was simple and direct, but it was one of those treacherous idioms that say one thing and mean another, and hence appear altogether incongruous in their context. The girl looked at the Latin in a puzzled way, and then turned to the notes in the back of the book. Thou she consulted the vocabulary, and finally turned to the text again, and gazed at it meditatively.

The young man next to her, who was still looking over her shoulder, showed considerable uneasiness at her seemingly futile efforts. He smiled faintly, turned once or twice in his seat, and beat a tattoo on the floor with the toe of his rubber boot. And as her struggles continued his disquietude became still more apparent. He looked around the car in a helpless way, bit his lips, and beat upon the floor more violently than ever.

Then suddenly he leaned slightly toward her and said: "And I agree to be a witness." It was the translation of the recalcitrant phrase. The passengers at the end of the car, however, did not understand, and looked at him in a mazement. The young girl started slightly, then smiled, and said. "Oh, thank you," and looked into his eyes in a friendly way, but wonderingly.

She did not know that he was a classical honor man at Harvard a few years ago.

"I am not a square man and don't pretend to be," said C. F. Reed yesterday. C. F. Reed is, perhaps, one of the most remarkable criminals in any American prison to-day. He is serving 180 days in jail on nine charges of land frauds. Reed has had a careor in crooked practices extending all over America.

"But I believe," said Reed, "that I cut a bigger figure in Northwestern politics than anything else. I am remembered there as the only man who ever beat the Australian ballot system. I beat it, but they arrested me and put me under \$10.000 bonds. You know they laugh at a man up there when he comes up and says: I control 100 votes. They give him the horse laugh and say: 'Prove up, then get your money.' From the Denter Republion

and says: I control 100 votes. They give him the horse laugh and say: Prove up, then get your money.

"Well, when they adopted the Australian ballot is said to the managers: 'I can control fifty hobo votes in one ward and prove it.' and I did.

"You know when we started out with the system the voter had to present to the polling officers a descriptive certificate of his registration. On doing this he was given an official ballot, and that is the only way a voter could get one. I was duly registered and had my certificate, so with six good men, well instructed, I went down to vote.

"I put my men outside the polls to start a row as soon as they saw me get my official ballot. They watched, and just as soon as they saw me start in the private booth they began an uproarious fight. I had my official ballot, and in the medie I slipped out unnoticed. Then I went to a quiet place, made out my official ballot as I wanted it voted, and gave it to the hired voter. He put it in his pocket, went to the polls with a dead man's certificate of registration, and was given an official ballot to make out and vote. He then retired to the booth apparently to make out his own stamped ballot, put the blank in his pocket, and went back and voted my ticket, returning the day I did that through means of the stamped blank ticket brought back by each one of my hired men, but at night I was arrested and bound over, as I told you."

"And how about your own vote?"

"Oh, I lost that, but I was forty-nine votes ahead."

"And you were convicted?"

ahead."
"And you were convicted?"
"Not in a thousand years."

Jay Gould's Secretiveness. From the Omaha Morning World-Berald, Two prominent men who were managers of Gould interests at this city some years ago received telegrams one day which read something like this:

thing like this:

If convenient and not interfering with business would like to see you Monday morning. Jay Goold. If convenient and not interfering with business, would like to see you Monday merming. Jay Goeran.

It was equivalent to an order to go to New York, and, there being nothing to detain them, they went, reaching there Sunday night. Next morning they reported at Mr. Gould's office, He greeted them pleasantly, asked when they arrived, and then said:

"I am very busy now; come back at this hourto-morrow."

They complied, of course, and Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday received the same word. Friday morning Mr. Gould said he would still be too busy to see them, and did not know when he could get time. He was glad they had come.

"When are you going home?" he asked.

"To-night." they both replied promptly, for they knew his ways.

Mr. Gould said good-by to them pleasantly. He never vouchsafed an explanation, and they did not consider themselves entitled to one, for they were his employees. The Wall street whisper was that Mr. Gould had been contemplating a consolidation of some properties. If it had come about instead of being dropped, he would have needed the Omaha men to give some information.

Jay Gould's Patent Rat Trap. From the Cleveland Leader.

Near a bright fire in a cosey home on Cilnton street, last evening, sat an aged couple reading the story of the life of Jay Gould. The story was of unusual interest, for the reason that the life of the great millionaire was to them a familiar study. The couple referred to are Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Burhans, at whose home Mr. Gould, in school days, lived,

"I was just reading something about the rat trap which Jay Gould patented," said Mr. Burhans. "I well remember the home-made affair that it was a square tinbox with a cover a square section of the tin was cut out and placed on pivots, balancing it on each side. Above the middle of the square was suspended a piece of chesse. When the ret stepped out for his inncheon the square would revolve and the rat would find himself in a box full of water." Near a bright fire in a cosey home on Clinton

3,000 MUSICIANS TO PARADE. The Mutual Protective Union Will Enter Its

New Quarters on Jan. 1. The annual election of the officers of the Musical Mutual Protective Union took place yesterday at 64 East Fourth street. Alexander Bremer was reflected President by a majority Bremer was reclected President by a majority of five. The Vice-President is Adolph Bernstein and the Treasurer Ignatz Rosen.

The union has leased the Old Homestead, Ninetieth street and Third avenue, in order to be near the new quarters of the Aschenbroedel, their social club, at Eighty-sixth street and Third avenue. The union will get possession of its new quarters on Jan. I. and arrangements will be made for a procession of the 3,000 members of the union with their instruments from it4 East Fourth street to the Old Homestead. The procession will be followed by a commers.

Seventeen thousand dollars is due the members of the union from the Columbus Celebration committee, and it was decided to send a petition to Mayor Grant asking him to use his influence to get the money paid.

Debut of Lillian Russell II.

Lillian Russell II., the daughter of the prima donna, made her first appearance before the public last night in Steinway Hall, at a concert public last night in Steinway Hall, at a concert given by the pupils of Miss Bertha Brousil. Miss Russell is now 8 years old, and by no means a musical prodigy. She is quick to learn, however, and last night she played as a plano solo a gavotte by Meyer. She wore a plano solo a gavotte by Meyer. She wore a pretty plnk gown, and gave no indication of stage fright. A little cousin of Miss Lillian Russell, Leona Schultze, was another of Miss Brousil's pupils who took part in the concert. The hall was well filled with the parents and friends of the young musicians, and overy effort was applauded.

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In the description of college vells going the rounds of the press, no mention has been made of the students 'cry for Adamson's Botanic Congh Baisan, All druggists. Trial bottles, loc. Large bottles, 35c.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children feething softens the gams, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colle, diarrhess. 25c, bottle,

Mew Publications.

MARRIED.

BERWIND-BALE.-On Wednesday, Dec. 7, at Calvary Church, by the Rev. Henry Y. Satteries, Mary Davemport, daughter of the late John G. Dais, to John E. Berwind. HAMILTON-EITTREDGE,-In New York, on

Dec. 8, at the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, by the Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, D. D., the bride's father, William H. Hamilton and Emma A. Kib-MASTERS-KING,-At Yonkers, N. Y., on Tree day, Dec. 6, 1892, by the Rev. John Reid, D. D., Ella Rodney, daughter of Hezekiah King, to Francis

DIED.

Robert Masters.

HUNT. On Dec. 7, at his residence, the Clarendon Hotel, Wilson G. Hunt, in the Soth year of his age. Funeral services will be held at Calvary Church, att av. and 21st st., on Saturday morning, Dec. 10, at.

KENNEDAY .- On Thursday, Dec. 1, 1892, at his iate residence, 229 East Kinney st., Newark, N. J., Andrew Warnock Kenneday, aged 30 years, Interment took place on Sunday, Dec. 4, 1802. Brook

LAHEY,-On Monday, Dec. 5, at 138 12th st., Long Island City, Salvador J. Lahey, M. D., in the 62d year of his age.

year of mange, Funeral on Friday, Dec. 9, at 9 o'clock A. M., thence to St. Raphaet's Church. Bilesville, where a solemn high requiem mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul. Interment in Calvary Cometery.

ROOSEVELT,-Suddenly, on Dec. 7, Anna Hall wife of Elliot Roosevelt and daughter of the labe Valentine G, Hall and Mary L, Ludlow.
Funeral services at the house, 52 East 61st st., om
Saturday, Dec. 10, at 9 o'clock A. M. Interment sa Tiveli-on-lindson.

SHAW,-On Monday, Dec. 5, at Tuskegee, Ala. Ethel Shaw, in her 19th year. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from Mrs. Teneyck's

residence, on Friday, the 9th inst., at 12 o'clock M. SLAUSON.—On Wednesday, Dec. 7, 1892, Alice M., daughter of Austin M. and the late lilizabeth Slauanagater of Austin M. and the lattradeth Sianson, in the 26th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, 238 West 75th st., New York, on Friday, Dec. b. at 3 P. M. Intermeat will be at Kingston, N. Y.

Special Mottees.

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lment (in the November Century) the publishers will send you a paper containing it FREE OF CHARGE. Drop a postal-card to THE CENTURY Co., 33 East 17th St., New York.

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MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 12 | Sun sets.... 4 33 | Moon rises.10 44 Sandy Heck.11 27 | Gov. Island,11 42 | Hell Gate., 1 32 Arrived-Tuusspay, Dec. 8. Sa Nederland, Buschmann, Antwerp, Sa Cheater, Tolle, Rotterdam, Sa El Callao, Sandera, Point-a-Pitre, Sa Stura, Barbaro, Mediterranean ports, Sa Donna Maria, Marreiras, Flores, Sa Nacocches, Smith, Sayannas

Sa Nacoochee, Smith, Savannah, Ship Union, Fokken, Hamburg, Ship Vamios, Baker, Shelburne, N. S. [For later arrivaleses First Page.]

Se Ems, from New York, at Gibraitar. Se Norse, from New York, off Butt of Lewis. Se city of Reriu, from New York, at Queenstown. Se Lainn from New York, at Brennen. Se Fizamborough, from New York, at Martinique.

SAILED FROM FOREIGN PORTS. Se Suevia, from Havre for New York.
Fa Havel, from Southampton for New York.
Fa Havel, from Southampton for New York.
Se City of Alexandria, from Havana for New York.
Se Kibe, from Southampton for New York.
Fa Seguranca, from Para for New York.
Se City of Paria, from Queenstown for New York
Se San Giorgio, from Naples for New York.
Se Germanic, from Queenstown for New York.

OUTGOING PTRANSHIPS. Sail Today.

Truele Sail.
8 00 P. M. 8 00 P. M. 8 00 P. M.
2.00 P. M.
10 00 A. M. 2 00 P. M. 8 00 P. N. 10 00 A. M.
12:00 M 8:00 P, M 8:00 P M, 1:00 P, M, 2:30 P, M
1:00 P. M. 12:00 M. 8:00 P. M. 8:00 P. M. 8:00 P. M. 8:00 P. M.
Nov. 16 Nov. 19 Nov. 20 Nov. 28 Nov. 27 Nov. 27 Nov. 27 Nov. 27 Nov. 22 Lea. 3 Nov. 24

Due Saturday, Dec. 10. Liverpool ... Rotterdam Liverpool ... Ewanses ... Due Sumbry, Dec. 24. La Bourgogue. Havre vermuda ... Due Trentas, Der. 18. Glasgow Lond-n Kingston

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